

SCC LECTURE OUTLINE

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INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

I. Introduction.

- A. Purpose of Lecture - An introduction to intelligence - with definitions, importance, relation to National Security, its use of categories of information and an introduction to U. S. Intelligence Agencies.

II. Definitions.

- A. General broad definition of intelligence.
- B. Intelligence as defined by CIA.
- C. National Intelligence.

III. National Security.

- A. Definition.
- B. Policy.
 - 1. Defensive.
 - 2. Offensive.
 - 3. Examples.
- C. Elements.
 - 1. Military Security.
 - a. Order of battle.
 - b. War making capabilities.
 - c. Topographic factors. (Special lecture on Military Information goes into more detail.)
 - d. Psychological attitude of people.

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2. Economic Security.

- a. Need for production and supply of raw and critical materials.
- b. Economic trends of foreign countries affecting trade and investment of American capital. (Special lecture on this phase.)

3. Political Security.

- a. Internal vs. External.
- b. Concepts.
 - (1) In a democracy.
 - (2) In a totalitarian country.
- c. Categories of information needed.
 - (1) Plans, policies of foreign nations attempting to undermine prestige of U. S., etc.
 - (2) Strength, plans, etc., of subversive organizations. (Special lecture later.)

IV. Categories of Information.

- A. Military.)
- B. Economic.) Discussed under III.
- C. Political.)
- D. Scientific.
 - 1. Relationship to military and economic information.
 - 2. Scientific activities of all nations - nuclear, etc.
 - 3. Technical developments - weapons, etc.
 - 4. Identification and location of scientists.

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E. Sociological.

1. Morale (psychological factors).
2. Solidarity.
3. Irredentism and ethnic ideologies.
4. Religion. (Lecture on Psychological Information.)

F. Personality.

1. Biographical information on important leaders.
2. Persons or Parties friendly or unfriendly to the U.S.

G. Encyclopedic.

1. That information which does not greatly change - rivers, surface features, etc.

V. Organization for Defense.

A. National Security Council.

1. Act of 1947 (P. L. 253).
2. Composition.
3. Duties (Brief) - Policies on National Security matters of common interest to departments and agencies of government.

B. Central Intelligence Agency.

1. National Security Act of 1947.
2. Discussed in more detail in next lecture.

C. National Security Resources Board.

1. Establishment.

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- 2. Membership.
- 3. Functions - Policies concerning industrial and civilian mobilization, etc.
- D. Department of Defense.
 - 1. Membership and duties (very brief).
 - a. Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force; Armed Forces Policy Council; Joint Chiefs of Staffs; Munitions Board; Research and Development Board.

VI. U. S. Intelligence Agencies.

- A. Introduction.
 - 1. Departmental Intelligence.
 - a. Definition and example.
- E. CIA. (Included in lecture: Mission of CIA.)
- C. Department of State.
 - 1. Office of Intelligence Research.
 - a. Responsibilities.
 - b. Research and Intelligence Staff.
 - 2. Foreign Service Staff.
- D. G-2, General Staff, U. S. Army.
 - 1. Director of Intelligence, G. S., U. S. Army.
 - 2. Functions.
 - 3. Organization.
 - a. Administrative and Liaison group.

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- b. Security and Training group.
 - c. Intelligence group.
 - (1) What it does.
 - d. Army Security Agency (Signal Intelligence, etc.)
 - e. Counter-intelligence Corps.
- E. Directorate of Intelligence, U. S. Air Force.
 - 1. Mission - collects information of Air Force interest on foreign countries, etc.
 - 2. Organization.
 - a. Air Intelligence Policy Division.
 - b. Air Intelligence Requirements Division.
 - c. Air Intelligence Division.
- F. Office of Naval Intelligence.
 - 1. Functions.
 - a. Collect information of naval interest, information required to protect Naval Establishment against espionage, etc.
- G. Intelligence Agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
 - 1. Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC).
 - a. Preparation of joint intelligence estimates, etc.
 - 2. Joint Intelligence Group.
 - a. Provide intelligence information to JCS.
- H. Intelligence Advisory Committee.
 - 1. Maintains relationship essential to coordination between CIA and various other intelligence organizations.

CLB: June 1950

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